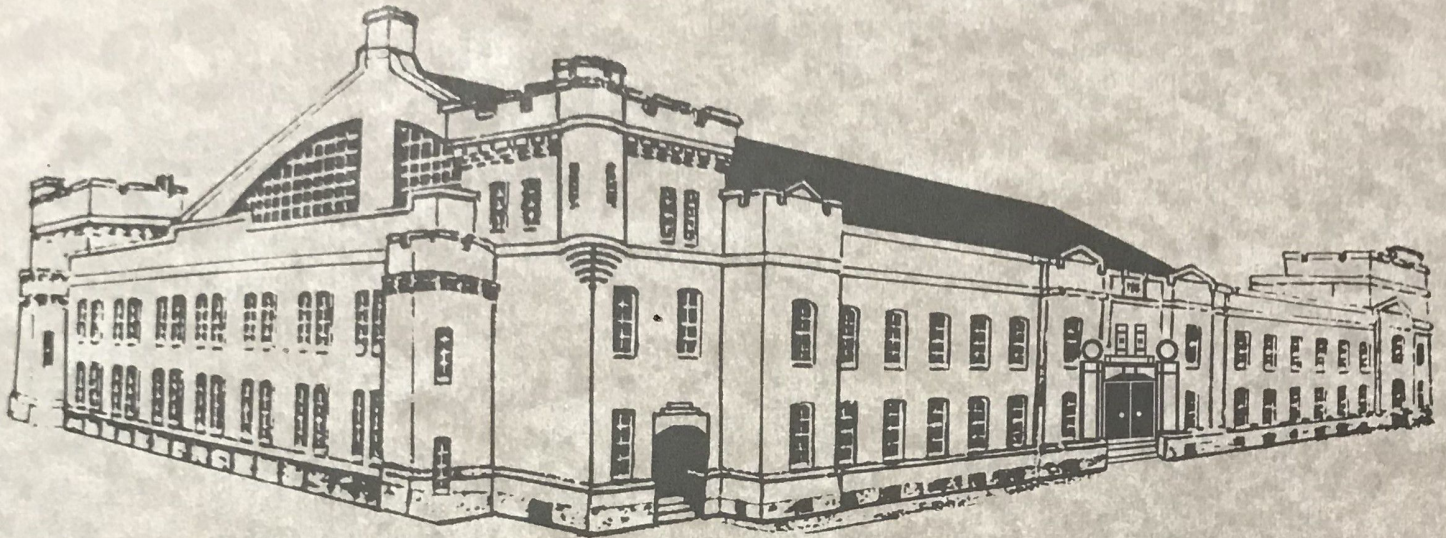


# Edmonton Historical Board

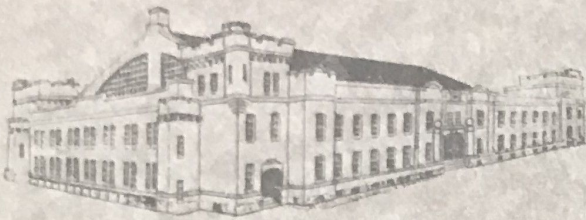


## 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Recognition and Plaque Awards

Thursday, November 4, 2010

Prince of Wales Armouries Heritage Centre  
10440-108 Avenue  
Edmonton





# Welcome from the Edmonton Historical Board

The members of the Edmonton Historical Board welcome you with great pleasure to the 36<sup>th</sup> annual Edmonton Historical Board Recognition Awards and Plaques Presentation.

Edmonton Historical Board is an appointed advisory board to city council. Its mandate is to encourage, to promote and to advocate for the preservation and safeguarding of properties, resources, communities and documentary heritage in Edmonton. The EHB traces its origins to 1938. Since then, the Board has established a strong tradition of success in pursuing this mandate; this past year has continued that tradition.

Edmonton Historical Board has taken the heritage recommendations found in the *Art of Living* plan, commissioned by City Council, very much to heart. The purpose of these recommendations was to provide a "...united and wide-ranging voice to heritage issues in Edmonton." Key among these was the recommendation to establish a "historian in residence". In 2010, the Board and the new Edmonton Heritage Council worked together to define the role, establish the criteria, and recruit and appoint a Historian Laureate for the City of Edmonton. Mr. Ken Tingley, well known in the Edmonton heritage community, is the first incumbent. His tireless work in chronicling and studying Edmonton's history over many years, his personal grace and charm, and his energetic enthusiasm for sharing his knowledge has made his first months in office a huge success. The Edmonton Historical Board is very pleased that this innovation, the first such position in Canada, is now a reality. The Board was also very pleased to collaborate with the Edmonton Heritage Council on this important endeavour, and looks forward to many future shared successes in promoting Edmonton's history.

The Board has also continued our ongoing work and explored new ways to fulfil our mandate. Among these are our Heritage Outreach Committee's work on an on-line heritage mapping initiative, again working with the Heritage Council, our continuing work on the Heritage Resources Review Panel and our representation on the Names Advisory Committee. This activity is due to the unstinting hard work of all members of The Edmonton Historical Board, and our exemplary support from the administration of the City of Edmonton.

Two bedrock activities of the Edmonton Historical Board are the occasion for tonight's event. The Historical Plaque programme provides for the installation of plaques recognizing historically significant buildings, streetscapes, and neighbourhoods. The Recognition Awards honour individuals and groups who have contributed to Edmonton's history or its preservation. We are very pleased that you have joined us this evening to recognize these important pieces of our built heritage and to pay tribute to these outstanding Edmontonians.

Tim Marriott, *Chair, Edmonton Historical Board*



36<sup>th</sup> Annual Plaques and Awards Presentation

# PROGRAM

*Please take your seats by 6:55 p.m.*

7 p.m.

## **Piper Procession**

Led by Elizabeth Trudell

## **O Canada**

## **Welcome**

Eric Strikwerda, Chair of Plaques and Awards Committee

## **Greetings from the City of Edmonton**

City Representative

## **Introductions of the Edmonton Historical Board**

Introduction of Members

Tim Marriott, Chair, Edmonton Historical Board

## **Presentation of Awards**

Lee Smith, Plaques and Awards Committee

## **Presentation of Plaques**

Bud Squair, Plaques and Awards Committee

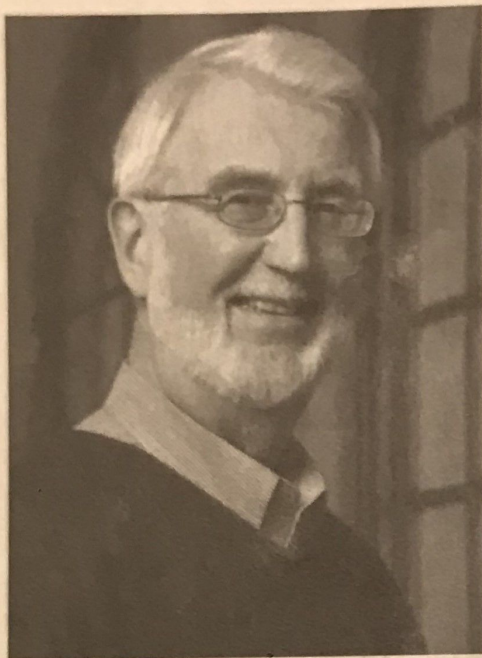
## **Concluding Remarks**

Tim Marriott, Chair, Edmonton Historical Board

8 p.m.

## **Refreshments**





# Dr. Rod Macleod

Dr. Rod Macleod is considered one of the foremost historians of Western Canada, and with good reason. During a career spanning more than 40 years, Dr. Macleod's involvement with history and heritage has included not only his role as university professor, but also work with various heritage organizations. He has set an excellent example of what a public historian can be, and his contributions to our understanding of history are immeasurable.

Born in Calgary and raised in southern Alberta, Rod Macleod received his B.A. from the University of Alberta in 1961. He then received his M.A. from Queen's University in 1967 and his Ph.D. from Duke University in 1971. He joined the Department of History at the University of Alberta

in 1969 and has been a resident of Edmonton ever since.

During his career as a history professor, Dr. Macleod continually researched and wrote on topics of interest to him, particularly in the area of military and legal history. He is perhaps best known for his book *The North-West Mounted Police and Law Enforcement, 1873-1905*, published in 1975. Dr. Macleod continued to explore the complex history of the North-West Mounted Police, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and topics related to their history in *The Canadian West. Prairie Fire: The 1885 North-West Rebellion* (co-written with Bob Beal) was nominated for the Governor General's Literary Award for non-fiction in 1984. Current projects include transcribing the diaries of Sam Steele, one of the original North-West Mounted Police officers posted to Edmonton in 1874, and a history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police musical ride, being prepared for a planned visit to Canada by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in conjunction with her diamond Jubilee.

In addition to his academic work, Dr. Macleod has been involved with a number of local heritage organizations. He has worked closely with the famed Loyal Edmonton Regiment to record its history and participated in efforts to bring it to greater public attention.

As president of the Alberta Aviation Museum and Society from 2004–2009, Dr. Macleod worked to raise the profile of this museum and expand its holdings of artifacts. Dr. Macleod continues to act as board member and curator for the museum.

Dr. Macleod has also been the Alberta representative to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada since 2002, published the *History of the City of Edmonton, 1904-2004* as part of the City's centennial celebrations, and published *All True Things: A History of the University of Alberta, 1908-2008* as part of that institution's centenary celebrations.

Dr. Macleod retired from the University of Alberta as Professor Emeritus in 2005, but he continues to be active in the heritage community. In recognition of his impressive contributions to the understanding of the history of Edmonton and Alberta, the Edmonton Historical Board is very honoured to present to Dr. Rod Macleod this Historical Recognition Award.



# Dr. Sandra Mary Thomson

Dr. Sandra Thomson enjoyed a diverse and dynamic career in the heritage communities of Edmonton and Alberta. Through her positions in the provincial government, Dr. Thomson established standards and practices that will resonate for many years to come. She was committed to heritage and to her community, and she strove to both preserve our history and guarantee us access to it.

Her career encompassed three distinct phases: her involvement with the development of the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village and many other historic sites and museums, her work with the standards and practices at the Provincial Archives of Alberta, and her work in creating the new, state-of-the-art Provincial Archives.

Her career with Alberta's Historic Sites Service began at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village as the Assistant Facility Manager in 1981. A few years later she moved to the position of Deputy Director for Site Operations, where she contributed to the development of a series of museums and the restoration of a several historic sites in Alberta. During her tenure, new standards for operating these historic sites and museums were developed especially in the areas of research and interpretation thereby providing a more complete experience for visitors. This legacy lives on today.

Dr. Thomson became Provincial Archivist in 1993. Her commitment to establishing consistent professional standards and practices increased the efficiency of the Archives and led to improved access for researchers. Public programming was developed at this time, providing new and innovative ways for people to understand and use the Archives and making the institution more vibrant and active. Dr. Thomson's administration also led the way in using the Internet to provide digitized content and improved access to the Archives' collection.

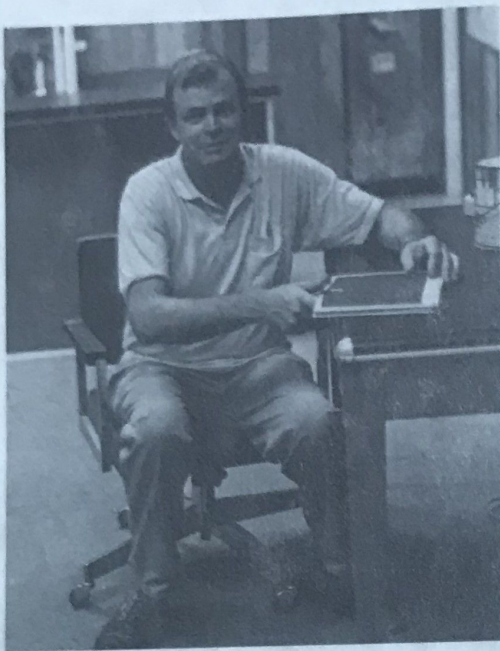
With increased use of the Archive's collections it became evident that the Provincial Archives would soon require a larger facility to provide the public full access to the records and to also maintain proper conservation capability. A five-year quest of Dr. Thomson's was to find or build a new Provincial Archives. Opened to the public in 2003, the new Provincial Archives of Alberta facility achieved the desired combination of public accessibility and very high standards of archival records storage and maintenance.

Dr. Sandra Mary Thomson (November 18, 1950) passed away July 16, 2004, but she left behind a vast and significant legacy of commitment to our heritage. Her impact on the heritage community will never be forgotten, and the standards she established continue to guide work in the field.

The Edmonton Historical Board is honoured to be able to recognize Dr. Thomson's achievements and her commitment to the preservation and sharing of our history.







# Robert (Bruce) MacDonald

Bruce MacDonald worked for the City of Edmonton for more than 30 years in one of the most unusual and multi-faceted positions within the Community Services Department.

Starting in 1974, Bruce worked at the Cromdale Bus Barns, then the City of Edmonton Artifact Centre. At this time, his role

mostly involved transporting artifacts to and from Fort Edmonton Park. Even then, the artifact collection was extensive. The primary placement for them was at Fort Edmonton Park, which had opened to the public in 1974, but then only included the Fort complex and some buildings on what would become 1885 Street. By December of 1977, the Artifact Centre had moved into the O'Keefe Building, where it still resides today, and Bruce moved with it—continuing his work managing and caring for the artifact collection. The collection then contained more than 90,000 artifacts and included an incredible diversity of items, from countless flat irons, kitchen and household utensils to Emily Murphy's magistrate's chair to the 1874 nine-pounder rifle used by the North-West Mounted police. Donations of artifacts constantly came from citizens, and handling them was another of Bruce's duties.

By 1987, Bruce had officially become a curator of the collection, and his formal responsibilities were to collect, catalogue, repair and maintain the artifacts within the collection. Bruce became increasingly knowledgeable about the collection, how to manage it and how to assist Fort staff in the use of material culture in public interpretation. The artifacts became a critical part of the public presentation at Fort Edmonton Park, and the job of maintaining them even more vital.

Bruce was part of a very small team whose responsibility it was to operate the Artifact Centre. His dedication to this job and to the story the artifacts could tell was a hallmark of his work with the City. He was a tremendous source of information and advice, and visitors to the Park benefited greatly from his skill and experience, even though the vast majority of them never saw him or were aware of his work.

Sadly, Bruce died unexpectedly in the fall of 2009, just prior to his retirement from the City. His loss is deeply felt by his family, colleagues and friends, but the work he did at the Artifact Centre for so many years stands as a tremendous legacy that will not be forgotten.

In recognition of his dedication to preserving Edmonton's material culture, the Edmonton Historical Board is very honoured to present to Bruce MacDonald their Historical Recognition Award.



# The Gateway

*The Gateway*, the University of Alberta's official student newspaper will celebrate its centenary on November 21, 2010. For a century *The Gateway* has documented the history of the University of Alberta and life in our province in general, from a unique, student perspective. For anyone interested making use of this treasure trove it has been made very broadly available to anyone with on-line access.

Since its inception, *The Gateway* has been a newspaper for students by students. It was born after a meeting of students in 1910 in the home of Liddy Lloyd. A. E. Ottewell, then a student and later Registrar of the University, was its first Editor-in-Chief. From the beginning *The Gateway* not only reported on campus life, but also brought the greater world to the student audience.

From its beginnings, the primary objectives of *The Gateway* have been to sponsor the advance of education at the University of Alberta, and to provide its readers with fair, reliable and clear information. The enormous changes in society over the past century have been faithfully reflected and often times predicted in its pages. Just as the university world of which it is part, it is a place for debate, passion and polemic, as well as a haven for synthesis, reflection and reason. As students, many Canadian community leaders, including politicians, jurists, business men and women and even journalists have participated in producing *The Gateway's* news stories, editorials, cartoons and features. Now, Bub Slug, Casserole, the triumphs of Golden Bears and Pandas are available to everyone.

Until 2002, *The Gateway* was run by the Students' Union; since then *The Gateway* Student Journalism Society has been the governing organisation. In 2004, *The Gateway* undertook the massive task of creating an online archive of over 50,000 pages, dating back to that first issue of 1910. This easy, searchable project is in collaboration with *The Gateway* Alumni Association, University Libraries and the University Archives, demonstrating again the centrality of *The Gateway* to the life of the University of Alberta. That the newspaper chose to make these archives so accessible is a model for all custodians of collections of such profound interest to the community.

The Edmonton Historical Board is very pleased to present *The Gateway* and *The Gateway* Student Journalism Society with a 2010 Historical Recognition Award.



Gateway Staff, 1910



Gateway Staff and Volunteers, 2010





# Piece by Piece: The GWG Story

Curated by Edmonton-based heritage consultant Catherine C. Cole, the Royal Alberta Museum's 2010 virtual exhibition *Piece by Piece* on the Great Western

Garment Company's past surveys the nearly one hundred years of the manufacturer's history in Edmonton. This online exhibit was developed in partnership with the Virtual Museum of Canada (VMC) at [virtualmuseum.ca](http://virtualmuseum.ca), an initiative of the Department of Canadian Heritage, and with the Provincial Archives of Alberta, Alberta Labour History Institute, D.Active Productions, and Catherine C. Cole & Associates.

Drawing on a compelling combination of text, photographic and moving images, music, and physical artifacts, the exhibit brings GWG's story to life. It charts the firm's modest beginnings in January 1911, through its fast ascent during Edmonton's pre-First World War boom years, post-War growth, Depression-era survival, Second World War military contract work, post-War adaptation to an increasingly consumerist market, expansion to Brantford, Winnipeg, and Saskatoon, and subsequent long decline due in part to globalization and dramatically shifting manufacturing practices.

Of particular value to researchers is the impressive collection of audio and video interviews with former workers detailing working conditions, practices, and organizing activities, interspersed with archival footage of plant operations. Significantly, much of this material is available online as a virtual exhibit at <http://www.royalalbertamuseum.ca/virtualExhibit/GWG/en/index.html>.

*Piece by Piece* is also remarkable for its invitation to students and teachers alike to participate directly in gaining a greater understanding not only of GWG's story, but also of the ways historians and other social scientists use evidence to understand the past. Incorporated into the exhibit are numerous opportunities for students to think critically especially about newspaper sources and the ways they can be effective in placing events within the context of their times. Prominent among these is the inclusion of an article from a 1911 edition of the Edmonton *Bulletin* promoting the Great Western Garment Company's presence in the city, together with a series of essential questions that encourage students to critically assess both the source (the *Bulletin*) as well as its content.

For these reasons, the Edmonton Historical Board is pleased to recognize the team of Catherine C. Cole, Don Bouzek, Cathy Roy, Jessica King, Bryan Kulba, Stefan Duret, Matthias Reinicke, and Lou Morin for the creation of this valuable and fascinating resource.



GIV	BORN/DATE	AGE	REMARKS	CEMNO	PLOTNO	RECTY
11 Gladys	21 Jun 1935 - 28 Jan 1998			647		CEM
Alvina	10 Mar 1841 - 01 Jan 1981			647		CEM
Ernest Waldemar	12 May 1959 - 11 Aug 1986			647		CEM
Oiga	1931 - no date		ss/Waldemar	647		CEM
Theodore Herman	1959 - 1982			647	04.06	CEM
Waldemar	1928 - 1993		ss/Oiga	647		CEM
Paul	27 Dec 1911 - 11 Jun 1998			647		CEM
Mark James	06 Mar 1962 - 09 Jun 1998			647		CEM
Leonard	15 May 1902 - 26 Jan 1960			647		CEM
Alvina	23 Dec 1902 - 04 Mar 1993			647	05.07	CEM
Arnold	18 Apr 1898 - 3 1978			647		CEM
Leohard	10 Mar 1930 - 1 1998			647	10.00	CEM
Mathilda	- 07 Jan 1 1998		90y	647		CEM
Stephen	19 Jun 1 1998			647		CEM
Adolph	04 Jun 1 1956			647		CEM
Doreen	02 Jun 1 1956			647	13.00	CEM
Erich	03 Jun 1 1956			647	13.00	CEM
Robert	14 Jun 1 1956			647	14.00	CEM
Roy	11 Jun 1 1956			647		CEM
Christine	15 Jan 1968		m	647	11.06	CEM
Hans Leslie	27 May 1988			647		CEM
Alfred Walter	16 Feb 1998			647		CEM
Christine	15 Jan 1968		m	647	11.06	CEM

# Alberta Genealogical Society's Cemetery Database and Census Nominal List

The Alberta Genealogical Society has been active and growing in Alberta since 1973. It has eleven branches throughout the province, including Edmonton Branch. Serving approximately 900 members and countless interested citizens, the AGS exists to "promote the study of genealogy and genealogical research within the province of Alberta". The AGS is committed to accurate and authentic research, and has helped many people explore their family origins and discover the sometimes complex routes taken throughout a family's history.

Throughout the history of this organization, the AGS has maintained an ever-growing cemetery database and census nominal list. These two resources are key to the exploration of family history and are valued by academic researchers and individuals alike. The database was started in 1974/75, led by Peter and Rose Goutbeck. They logged many miles driving around Alberta gathering information from gravestones and local cemeteries. Their hope was to document family history from gravestones and to make this information available to help in the genealogical search process. After all these years, and with help from many others, there are now more than 840,000 entries in the database.

The searchable database ranges from grave markers and homestead/land records, to newspaper obituaries and censuses. The database project casts an impressively wide net, collecting information province-wide, excepting Calgary and Edmonton's major cemeteries.

In recognition of the development of this valuable research source, the Edmonton Historical Board is pleased to recognize the Alberta Genealogical Society's work.





# Alberta Aviation Museum & Victoria School of the Arts Project: *Take Flight!*

In 2006 Victoria School of the Arts teacher Geoff Jackson, together with students from grades ten, eleven, and twelve collaborated with Alberta Aviation Museum Executive Director and pilot Thomas Hinderks to produce *Take Flight!*. This dramatic museum exhibit traced Alberta's aviation history from early bush pilots opening the province's north country, to the call to arms of Alberta pilots in three wars (First World War, Second World War, and the Korean War). *Take Flight!* depicts in dramatic fashion different aspects of Alberta's aviation history.

The project and resulting exhibit engaged students in a major multi-disciplinary project, crossed generational barriers through interviews with retired pilots, and introduced them to an important part of Edmonton's history. At the same time, the project provided the Alberta Aviation Museum with a series of short videos that form a part of the Museum's permanent collection, informing and entertaining visitors now and for years to come.

The videos include detailed descriptions, based on impressive student research, of a day in the life of a bush pilot, of aircraft restoration, an aerial tour of Edmonton, aspects of bush flight and flying in Alberta, as well as military flight. The videos also include dramatic presentations of Alberta pilot Wop May's participation in the now famous downing of the Red Baron during the First World War, and May's later important work flying supplies and people into and out of Alberta's north through the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.

The Edmonton Historical Board is pleased to recognize Victoria School of the Arts teacher Geoff Jackson, his students, and Alberta Aviation Museum Executive Director Thomas Hinderks for their impressive accomplishment in creating *Take Flight!*



# Church Street

Stretching from just south of Jasper Avenue northward to 111 Avenue, and spanning some seventy years of Church architecture in Edmonton, Church Street features a remarkable collection of thirteen houses of worship built between the turn of the twentieth century and the early 1970s.

Church Street not only displays the construction that took place during this period, but also represents a wide variety of architectural styles, ranging from the Byzantine and French Gothic revival to the Prairie Church, Asymmetrical Modern, and Modern. Each of the thirteen churches reflects the ethnocultural sensibilities of their congregants and denominations. Many of these churches have changed denominational hands, and their duties have included acting as places of worship, centres of religious communities, and representatives of Edmonton's linguistic and cultural diversity.

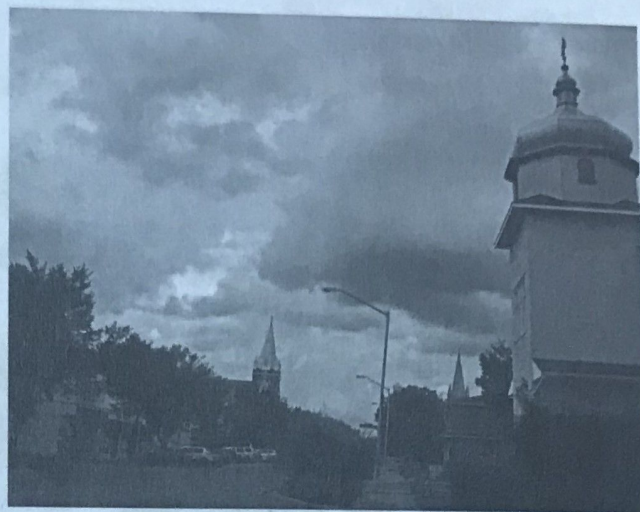
Church Street's oldest building is the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church, built in 1903 at a cost of \$10,000. Boasting a handsome brick exterior set on a brick foundation with corner buttresses, tower cornices, and a high spire, Immaculate Conception ministered to Catholic parishioners in the French language, but in 2001 the congregation merged with another French parish on the south side. The building is now used by Queen of Martyrs Vietnamese parish.

Central Baptist (1913), Sacred Heart Catholic (1913), Grace Methodist (1913), St. Stephen the Martyr Anglican (1914), and the Church of Christ (Disciples) (1914) were all built at the tail end of Edmonton's first boom, before the outset of World War I. The new churches ministering to several Christian denominations reflect the growing plurality of Edmonton's religious and spiritual needs.

Through the interwar period, the growing population required new churches. Included among these are St Peter's Lutheran Church (1928), and St Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral and the Ansgar Lutheran Church, both completed in 1939 following the worst years of the Depression.

Following the Second World War four new churches called 96th Street home. The First Christian Reformed Church (1948), the Chinese United Church (1953), St Barbara's Russian Orthodox Cathedral (1957), and St John's Lutheran Church (1971) illustrate various postwar architectural styles and have collectively lent a distinctively modern look to Church Street.

Edmonton's Boyle Street and McCauley areas have been home to various waves of immigrant groups, mixing with those families who have resided there for generations. Over time, new churches have joined older ones, reflecting the neighbourhood story.







## Arndt's Machine Shop

Arndt's Machine Shop is significant as it is an excellent example of the industrial buildings that came to characterize this area just south of Whyte Avenue, adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway yards, in the 1940s. Originally, the area was largely residential and Theodore or "Ted" Arndt lived nearby at 9920 81 Avenue for many years. The Machine Shop is also historically significant for its association with the long-term owner, Ted Arndt and industrial development in the Ritchie area. Arndt's Machine Shop is one of the best surviving examples of a once larger grouping of industrial and commercial buildings in the Ritchie neighbourhood.

Arndt worked briefly as a machinist in Edmonton before opening his own blacksmith shop at this address in 1928. He continued to operate this business at the site until the late 1940s when the site was redeveloped as Arndt's Machine Shop in the current building.

The building has little ornamentation, as would be expected of a practical, utilitarian industrial structure of the period. It does, however, feature a stucco exterior and bowed parapet. The corner pilasters and parapet also conceal the corrugated steel barrel roof common in industrial buildings and reflecting the Boomtown design influences of the early 20th century. The building is very typical of a once common style of building in Edmonton and reflects the economic influence of oilfield development in the Edmonton area in the late 1940s which seems to have permitted Arndt to build this new shop.





# Ellis Building

Completed in 1950, the modest, handsome Ellis Building is a fine example of Edmonton's post-World War II foray into the Modern Vernacular. The building distills some of the principles and ideas from Europe's interwar modern movement, putting them to work for everyday, practical use in main-street urban North America.

With its distinctive flat roof, clean horizontal and vertical lines and composition, and single colour yellow brick exterior, the Ellis Building represents Edmonton's architectural break from its Victorian and Edwardian past and its embrace of the post-war International Style rooted in Weimar Republic sensibilities. The balanced interplay of horizontal and vertical window design, together with its entrance canopy and industrial corner windows is reminiscent of Walter Gropius' (1883-1969) well-known "Fagus" factory in Germany. The Ellis Building also features a Bauhaus School-inspired spirit with its use of locally produced, low-cost materials, elemental forms, and almost complete absence of ornamentation.

Prominent Edmonton architectural firm Rule Wynn Rule designed the building for the warehouse and offices of Barber-Ellis of Edmonton Ltd. Built at an estimated cost of \$157,000 by the Poole Construction Company, the Ellis Building stands as a fine example of Edmonton's architectural responses to the city's urban expansion through the immediate post-World War II period.





## Garneau Theatre

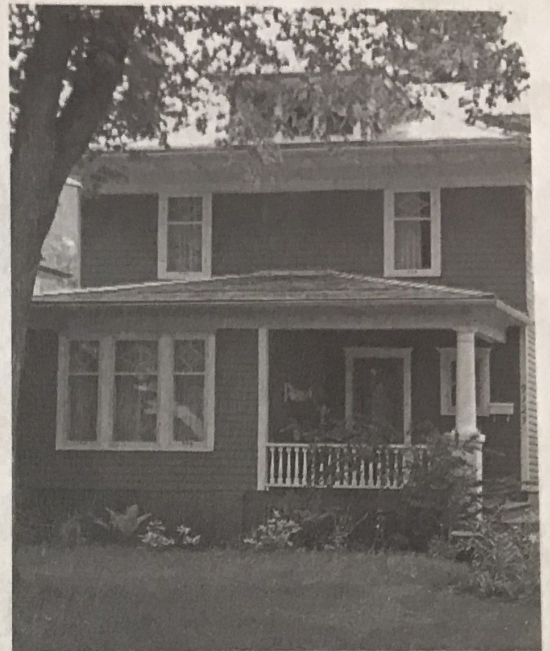
The Garneau Theatre has been an Edmonton landmark since it first opened in October, 1940. Designed by Edmonton architect W.G. Blakey, the *Edmonton Bulletin* described it as “spacious, attractively designed and modern in every detail.” The newspaper noted its colour scheme of blue and maroon with silver and gold accents, the smart uniforms of its ushers, “dressed in scarlet Eton jackets, blue trousers and pill-box hats,” and its up-to-date projection room with two Holes Imperial projectors and the latest in sound equipment. Another interesting innovation was the inclusion of “two’s company” seats in the centre section. These were double seats without an armrest - suitable for couples. The theatre showed movies, but was also designed with a proscenium arch stage for live theatre. The façade of the building also provided space for businesses including restaurants, clothing stores, a beauty salon and one of Edmonton’s most distinctive theatre marquees.

Generations of Edmontonians visited the Garneau to marvel at the wonders of film. Unfortunately, by the late 1980s changing tastes had made the movie theatre business perilous. Unlike most other Edmonton theatres of a similar age, the Garneau survived and kept much of its original materials and design features. This gives the building a special historical significance. It remains one of last local theatres that harkens back to the great years of Hollywood filmmaking in the 1940s and 50s. It is also one of Edmonton’s best examples of the Modern style of architecture that was popular in the period from the 1930s to the 1950s.



# George Harcourt Residence

George Harcourt is one of Edmonton's most significant early public servants and educators. After graduating from the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph in 1899, Harcourt was appointed as Alberta's first Deputy Minister of Agriculture in 1905. He held this position until 1915 when he was appointed as Head of the University of Alberta's new Faculty of Agriculture's School of Horticulture. He taught horticulture courses and administered the program until his retirement in 1935. Harcourt was also an early and prominent supporter of horticultural societies, and his lists of recommended plants for Alberta gardeners, based on his test plantings at the university, were very influential.



The house is also significant as one of the earliest built in the Windsor Park community. Windsor Park was developed as one of Edmonton and Strathcona's most desirable residential areas in the years immediately before and after the First World War. Although the exact date of construction of the house is unknown, early photographs of the Windsor Park area include the Harcourt Residence and city directories suggest that Harcourt and his family were living in the area as early as 1919, almost certainly in this house.

Because it retains much its original materials and construction features, the Harcourt Residence is one of Edmonton's best surviving examples of the foursquare style of house, popular throughout North America in the early 1900s. Easily constructed and adaptable to local materials and tastes, the foursquare house is usually marked by a square, boxy design with a large front porch and a front dormer window in the roof. Home buyers appreciated the practicality of the design and its ability to offer lots of interior space while still fitting on standard city lots.





# Immigration Hall

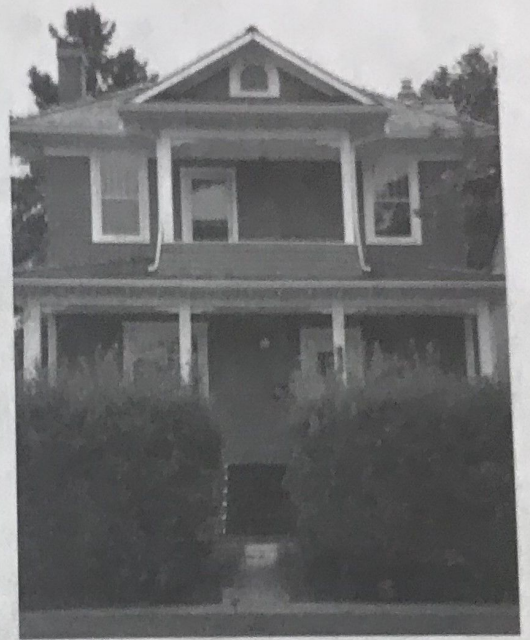
In 1930, the City of Edmonton issued a building permit to the Dominion Government, Department of Public Works for a new Immigration Hall, at an estimated cost of \$80,000. The hall was designed by Dominion Government architect, T.W. Fuller, and built by local contractor John Dunlop. It is constructed of brick and reinforced concrete. The new Immigration Hall was built to replace the aging, overcrowded wooden structure that stood for many years, one block west of this site, on 101<sup>st</sup> Street and 105 Avenue.

Due to a massive influx of people following the Second World War, this building had a \$108,000 addition built to the west in 1954. The new wing was two storeys, concrete foundation, steel frame and similar brick facing and built by Poole Construction.

Immigration Halls, such as this one, were meant to receive and temporarily accommodate new immigrants. The Halls, like this one, were situated next to railway stations, as this was the transportation choice of the thousands of new immigrants arriving in Edmonton. This Immigration Hall operated in one form or another from 1931 until the early 1970s. Between 1931 and 1960, over 144,000 immigrants arrived in Alberta. To many of those people, this was where their first few steps in a new land began.



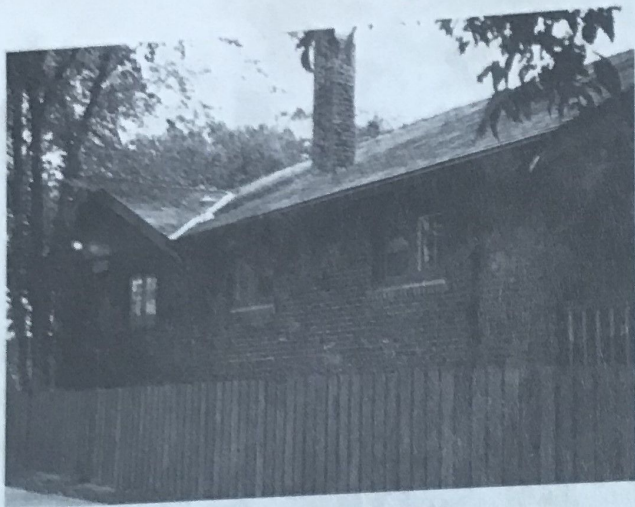
# Olson-Watt Residence



This house was constructed sometime around 1914 by Andrew Lee, a local contractor, at an estimated value of \$3000. Lee appears to have been hired by Ingebert Olson, a real estate agent and farmer, and the first occupant of the house. By 1916 Olson is listed as living elsewhere, and the house was subsequently occupied by a succession of families. This was quite common for homes in Edmonton during World War I and into the 1920s and '30s, and reflects the uncertain economic circumstances of the period. Interestingly, a number of the home's occupants shared the same last name of Watt, and there was a Robert Watt listed as living in the house in 1920-21 and again from 1930-37. If it was the same person, Watt worked as a clerk, as well as for the nearby Exhibition Grounds, and later as a salesman. Although most of the people living in this house had modest careers, the history of the residents of this house is very typical of Edmonton in this period.

The house itself is a very good example of one of the most common building styles for houses in the early 20th century, the foursquare house. Houses built in this style are usually two and half storeys and feature a square shape, large front verandah, hipped roof and central dormer window. This house exhibits all of these features, along with an upper porch, double hung windows with crisscross tracery, and scrolled brackets on the eaves. These added design features reflect the way local builders and developers adapted the basic foursquare design to suit local materials and customer tastes.





## James Rutherford Residence

This modest one-storey clinker brick house was built in 1927 for James Rutherford and his family. Rutherford owned a hardware store nearby at 9574 118 Avenue which he operated until 1935. Rutherford's hardware store was one of the early businesses on 118 Avenue; this area had emerged in the early 1920s as a major business area for the growing population of north Edmonton.

The Rutherford residence is an interesting example of the influence of the Craftsman style on Edmonton house design in the 1920s. The exposed rafter rails and intersecting gable roof are characteristic of this popular residential style. The significance of the house also lies in its use of clinker brick on the exterior walls. For many years clinker brick from Edmonton brickyards was thrown away as it was inadvertently produced when bricks were over-fired or burnt. Over time, the resulting misshapen bricks came to be prized for their unique appearance and the aesthetic appeal of introducing such brick into the otherwise regular brickwork courses of building exteriors. Many of Edmonton's clinker brick buildings have disappeared, and the Rutherford residence is an excellent surviving example of this now rare design feature.





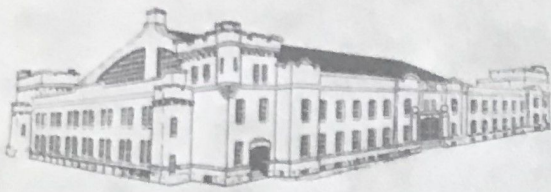
# Otto Reiher Cottage

This cottage is an excellent example of the type of single family home built for working class Edmontonians in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was built in 1937 in the Newton area of what was then the Town of Beverly for Otto Reiher, a labourer and later engineer with the Bush Coal Company. The Town of Beverly was literally built on coal and the Bush Coal Company was one of the major employers in the area.

Otto Reiher was the original owner of the property and lived in the house with his wife and four children until about 1941. In 1942, Otto enlisted with the Canadian Armed Forces and after the Second World War settled with his family in British Columbia. The Barker family then occupied the house. John Barker worked as a janitor and caretaker with the Edmonton Stock Yards. After his death, his widow continued to live in the house until about 1950. The house was subsequently occupied by a succession of families, including Cornel Brosch, (a painter) and his wife Gertrude from about 1956 to 1965.

The design of the house is similar to standardized builders' yard or design book packages sold to local contractors. These simple timber frame house packages were intended for the construction of housing for working class buyers. The design is utilitarian, but it does include some attractive Craftsman style features such as the low pitched roof and wide overhanging eaves. This house has not been extensively altered and most of the original exterior building materials are intact or carefully restored. As a result, the Otto Reiher Cottage is an excellent example of this once very common housing style.





# Historical Recognition Award Winners

## 1975

John Beckingham  
Ernest Brown  
Tony Cashman  
Roy Devore  
S. A. Dickson  
W. Everard Edmonds  
J. F. Falconer  
Maisie Hamilton  
D. R. Innes  
Morden H. Long  
George H. MacDonald  
J. G. MacGregor  
J. A. McCool  
Angus McGugan  
Christina McKnight  
Gladys Reeves  
Richard Y. Secord  
E. J. Walker  
Merrill Wolfe

## 1976

John Blue  
Paul-Emile Breton  
Robert Campbell  
Bruce Peel  
J. Cam Finlay  
Elsie Park Gowan  
William Hawrelak  
Charles W. Mathers  
Gertrude Ragan  
W. C. Richards  
L. H. Thomas  
George Weber  
Stan & Margaret Williams  
Harry Yopyk

## 1977

H. S. Baltzan  
Sam Donaghey  
Ernest S. George  
Peggy Holmes  
Katherine Hughes  
Paul Kane  
Hazel McCuaig  
Peter Ream  
Horst A. Schmid  
Emile Tardiff  
Lewis G. Thomas  
Henry G. Ward

## 1978

Alfred Blyth  
Mabel Clark  
Adolph F. Dreger  
Isodore Goresky  
Percy Henson  
F. C. Jamieson  
Eva McKittrick  
Olive Murdoch  
Eugenie Myles  
Albert E. Ottewell  
R. G. Reid  
Tadeusz Walkowski

## 1979

Charles Denney  
Nancy Diettrich  
Sandford Haire  
Mel Hurtig  
Lloyd Keith  
Edmund G. Kelly  
Mary Lobay  
Ray Ludford  
Zephrein Mailhot  
Alphonse Hippolyte Leduc  
Sisters of Charity of  
Montreal  
Ralph Steinhauer  
Larrie Taylor

## 1980

Georges Bugnet  
John W. Chalmers  
Edmund McDougall  
Frank Oliver  
Joseph H. Picard  
Henri Routhier  
Edith Rogers  
Alexander C. Rutherford  
Sir George Simpson  
Sisters of Assumption  
of the Blessed Virgin

## 1981

Margaret Belcher  
Ed Buchanan  
Faithful Companion of  
Jesus  
Hubert Hollingworth  
Fred McNally  
Emily Murphy  
Jim Parker  
Helen Rutherford  
Alex Taylor  
John Walter

## 1982

Edmonton Commercial  
Grads  
John Joseph Duggan  
Eliza Victoria Hardisty  
Michael Kostek  
Leamac Industrial  
Development  
G. R. A. Rice  
Alan D. Ridge  
Alfred Want  
Gertrude Watt

## 1983

Edward Braithwaite  
Harold P. Brown  
Daon Development  
Corporation  
Fort Edmonton refurbish-  
ers  
Walter Charles Howard  
Vital Grandin  
Lillian Armstrong Maze  
Lillian Osborne  
Joseph Weinberger

## 1984

Kate Chegwin  
Edward A. Corbett  
Elly DeJongh  
Edmonton Newsboys Band  
Fort Edmonton  
Construction crew  
William A. Griesbach  
Helen Learmonth  
Hugh E. Pearson  
Thomas Rhatigan

## 1985

Anne Carmichael  
Chester Cunningham  
Isabelle Falconer  
Anna L. Harrison  
Sara Ann McKernan  
Old Strathcona Foundation  
Edith M. Sparks  
Austin J. Toane

## 1986

Anne Anderson  
Fred Brander  
Arthur Davis  
John Gilpin  
Clarence Stout  
Max Ward  
Marg Wudel  
Northern Alberta Railway  
Northern Alberta Pioneers  
& Old Timers  
Association

## 1987

Thomas H. Campbell  
Barbara Villy Cormack  
Eric Holmgren  
Albert Lacombe  
Stan McMillen  
Marion A. Shipley  
University Women's  
Club of Edmonton  
Ethel Wilson  
Women's Canadian  
Club of Edmonton

## 1988

Shirley Ayer  
Albert W. Haddow  
Peter Hawker  
Katie McCrimmon Love  
Matt McCauley  
Edmonton Roman Catholic  
School District No. 7  
Rotary Club of South  
Edmonton



# Historical Recognition Award Winners



## 1989

Percy Brown  
Cora Casselman  
Jean Leon Cote  
Richard Hardisty  
David Leonard  
Lois Porter  
Ernest Smalian

## 1990

Ruth Carse  
Edmonton Radial  
Railway Society  
Hugh C. Gourlay  
David G. McQueen  
Alan Skelley  
Roger Hodgkinson  
William H. Smith  
Cassel M. Tait

## 1991

Vernon Barford  
William M. Mackay  
Wilfrid "Wop" May  
Malcolm McCrimmon  
Betty McFall  
C. Lowell Olsen  
Donald Ross

## 1992

Kenneth Blatchford  
Mary Campbell  
Malcolm Groat  
Jack McCreath  
McDermid Studios  
Joyce Nicholls  
Society for the Retired  
& Semi-Retired  
Kenneth Tingley

## 1993

Judy Berghofer  
Mabel Geary  
Charles Grant  
Helen LaRose  
Alex Mair  
Elva Taylor

## 1994

Georgia Baird  
Phillip Cox  
Alex Decoteau  
Louis Desrochers  
Malcolm MacCrimmon  
John James McKenzie

## 1995

Leigh Brintnell  
Jean Forest  
John W. McClung  
Nellie McClung  
John Rowand  
S.P.A.R.E.

## 1996

Hazel Boorse  
Magrath-Holgate  
Kenneth McLeod  
Chief Papastew  
William Tomison  
Gerry Wright

## 1997

Marie-Louise Brugeyroux  
Joseph A. Clarke  
William A. Flett  
June Honey  
Roland Lines  
John A. McDougall

## 1998

Matt Berry  
C. H. "Punch" Dickens  
Marie Dorsey  
Edmonton Telephone  
Historical Information  
Centre  
Shirley Lowe  
John Norris

## 1999

Tommy Banks  
J. B. (Bert) Collip  
Mary Dawe  
Cecil "Tiger" Goldstick  
Leo LeClerc  
Steve Ramsankar

## 2000

Grant McConachie  
Jean Mucha  
Merrill Muttart  
Henry Singer  
George Stout  
Robert Tegler

## 2001

Adriana Davies  
Ivor Dent  
John Ducey  
Jack Edworthy  
Lawrence Herzog  
Cleophas Turgeon

## 2002

Dorothy Adair  
Joseph Adair  
James Christiansen  
Grace Martin McEachern  
William Henry Sheppard  
Francis George Winspear

## 2003

Aviation Museum and  
Learning Centre  
Canadian Council of  
Muslim Women  
(Edmonton Chapter)  
Heritage Community  
Foundation  
Legacy Magazine  
Muslim Pioneers of  
Edmonton Builders of  
the Al Rashid Mosque  
Restoration Department of  
the Alberta

## 2004

Margaret (Peggy) Isabel  
Hamilton Farnell  
Lillian Gregory  
William (Bill) Dickenson  
Hunter  
Kathryn Ivany  
Allan Shute  
C.K.U.A. Radio

## 2005

Chris Atkin  
Kitty Elliot  
Liz Iggulden  
Charles Simmonds  
Trans Canada Yellowhead  
Highway Association  
University of Alberta  
Museums

## 2006

Edmonton Journal  
Linday Goyette  
David Leaker  
James Mowat  
Marg Pollock  
Frederick Todd

## 2007

Jack Calkins  
Vicki Van Vliet Vaitkunas  
Tom Radford  
Edmonton District Labour  
Council Centennial  
Committee  
Edmonton and District  
Historical Society  
Heritage Community  
Foundation's Alberta  
Online Catalogue

## 2008

Herb Dixon  
Jack and Enid Fitzsimonds  
Paula Simons  
Bert Yeudall





# Historical Recognition Award Winners

## 2009

Art Gallery of Alberta:  
Capital Modern:  
Edmonton Architecture  
and Urban Design,  
1940-1969 Exhibit  
Jewish Archives and Historical  
Society of Edmonton and  
Northern Alberta:  
Documentary videos  
University of Alberta: Peel's  
Prairie Provinces Website  
Alan Vanterpool  
Vern Wishart

## 2010

Dr. Rod Macleod  
Dr. Sandra Thomson  
Bruce Macdonald  
The Gateway  
*Piece by Piece*- The GWG Story  
Alberta Genealogical Society's  
Cemetery Database &  
Census Nominal List  
Alberta Aviation Museum &  
Victoria School of the Arts  
Project: Take Flight!

## Historical Plaques Installed

### 1975

Edmonton's First Post Office..... Corner of 101 St. & 100 Ave.  
Edmonton's First Public Hospital .....Boyle Street Playgorund  
Edmonton's First High School ..... 10036 Macdonald Drive  
Edmonton's First Public School ..... 10425-99 Avenue  
R.C.M.P Barracks..... 96 Street-101 A Avenue  
St. Joachim's School ..... 9906-110 Street  
South Edmonton's First Public School ..... 10516-82 Avenue  
South Edmonton's First Separate School ..... 10425-84 Avenue  
South Edmonton's First High School ..... 10523-84 Avenue  
South Edmonton's First Public Hospital . 105 Street-78 Avenue

### 1976

Alberta Penitentiary (*missing*)..... 10625-92 St.  
Blatchford Field .....Municipal Airport Admin. Bldg.  
Edmonton Incline Railway .....Entrance to Chateau Lacombe  
McDougall Mansion (*YWCA Bldg*) ..... 10305-100 Avenue  
Pembina, Athabasca, Assiniboia Halls.....In Athabasca Hall  
Provincial Court House.....100 Street & 102 Avenue  
St. Stephen's College..... 8840-112 Street

### 1977

College Saint-Jean ..... 8406-91 Street  
Concordia College .....Ada Boulevards  
Edmonton Yukon &  
Pacific Railway Station.....101 Street & 100 Avenue  
Queen Elizabeth Planetarium.....134 Street & 111 Avenue  
St. Joseph's College ..... 88 Avenue & 114 Street  
Thistle Rink ..... 10150-102 Street  
Victoria High School.....107 Avenue & 103 Street

### 1978

Al Rashid Mosque.....Fort Edmonton Park  
Alberta Hotel .....9700 Jasper Avenue  
Connaught Armoury..... 103 Street & 85 Avenue  
Land Titles Building..... 10523-100 Avenue  
Pantages Theatre ..... 10211 Jasper Avenue

### 1979

.....Riverdale  
Fraser Mills .....100 Avenue & 112 Street  
General Hospital (*first site*) ..... 9120-100 Avenue  
J.B. Little Brickyard..... 101 Street & Jasper Avenue  
McDougall & Secord's Store ..... 102 Street & Saskatchewan Drive  
Ritchie Mill ..... 96 Street & Jasper Avenue  
St. Barbara's Russian  
Orthodox Church..... 10302-82 Avenue  
Strathcona Hotel .....



# Historical Plaques Installed

## 1980

Cowles Drug Store .....	10349-82 Avenue ( <i>missing</i> )
Garipey & Lessard Store .....	100 Street & Jasper Avenue
Jasper House – Hub Hotel .....	9688 Jasper Avenue
St. Joachim's Church .....	9928-110 Street
Transit Hotel .....	12720 Fort Road
W.H. Clark Lumber Company .....	109 Street & 104 Avenue

## 1981

Alex Taylor School .....	9321-Jasper Avenue
Chapman Brothers .....	10421-82 Avenue
First Anglican Church .....	10035-103 Street
J.H. Garipey House .....	100 Avenue & 103 Street
Queen Alexandra School .....	7730-106 Street
Tipton Gyro Park #3 .....	109 Street & 80 Avenue

## 1982

Edmonton's First Public School .....	10425-99 Avenue
George Armstrong House .....	10050-117 Street
<i>(Stored at Archives)</i>	
John Joseph Duggan House .....	10515 Saskatchewan Drive
LeMarchand Mansion .....	11523-100 Avenue
Norwood School .....	9250-111 Avenue
Victoria Golf Course .....	

## 1983

Arts Building .....	University of Alberta
Beth Israel Synagogue .....	10102-95 Street
Ross Flats Apartments .....	9540-101 Street
Syndicate Avenue Schools .....	10764-95 Street
Young Men's Christian Association .....	10030-102 A Avenue
<i>(Y.M.C.A.)</i>	

## 1984

Dr. Edward A. Braithwaite House .....	10008-103 Street
<i>(Stored at Archives)</i>	
Dr. William M. McKay House .....	9904-105 Street
John Ross House/Alano Club ( <i>missing</i> ) .....	9904-106 Street
MacDonald Hotel .....	100 Avenue & 100 Street
Richard Secord House .....	10515-99 Avenue

## 1985

Alex Taylor House .....	9921-104 Street
Orange Hall .....	10335-84 Avenue
Reed's China and Gift Shop .....	10303 Jasper Avenue
Trinity Lutheran Church .....	10014-81 Avenue

## 1986

D.G. McQueen House .....	9910-104 Street
Revillon Building .....	10320-102 Avenue
Wilfred "Wop" May at Mayfield Park .....	10945-161 Street

## 1987

Boardwalk Building .....	10220-103 Street
Civic Block .....	10205-99 Street
McDougall United Church .....	10086 Macdonald Drive
Salvation Army Citadel .....	10030-102 Street

## 1988

E.A. Corbett Hall .....	112 Street-82 Avenue
Edmonton Bulletin Building .....	9797 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton Coal Mines .....	Baden Powell Park
Edmonton Yukon & Pacific Railway .....	Mill Creek Park
Matthew McCauley House .....	10020-100 Street
Provincial Court House ( <i>replacement</i> ) ..	100 Street & 102 Avenue

## 1989

Colonel Mewburn Pavilion .....	8440-112 Street
Dr. Wilbert McIntyre .....	104 Street & 83 Avenue
J.J. Duggan House .....	10515 Saskatchewan Drive
Robertson United Church .....	10209-123 Street
Thomas Daly/Daly Grove School .....	1830-37 Street

## 1990

Emily Murphy House .....	11011-88 Avenue
McLeod Building .....	10136-100 Street
Queen Elizabeth Park ... Entrance off Queen Elizabeth Park Rd	
Tipton Block .....	10355-82 Avenue
Wesley United Church .....	10176-117 Street

## 1991

Arthur Davies House .....	10606-84 Avenue
Cowles Drug Store ( <i>replacement</i> ) .....	10347-82 Avenue
Edmonton Yukon & Pacific Railway Bridge .....	76 Avenue & 95 Street
Gibbard Block .....	6425-112 Avenue
Macdonald Hotel, Fathers of Confederation mural .....	10065-100 Street
Telephone Exchange Building .....	10105-112 Avenue

## 1992

Calgary/Edmonton Trail .....	Gateway Park Information Centre
Goodridge Block .....	9698 Jasper Avenue
High Level Bridge .....	Ezio Farrone Park
Prince of Wales Armouries .....	10440-108 Avenue

## 1993

Cecil Hotel .....	10406 Jasper Avenue
Dr. William Mackay House ( <i>replacement</i> ) .....	9904-105 Street
Great West Saddlery Building .....	10137-104 Street